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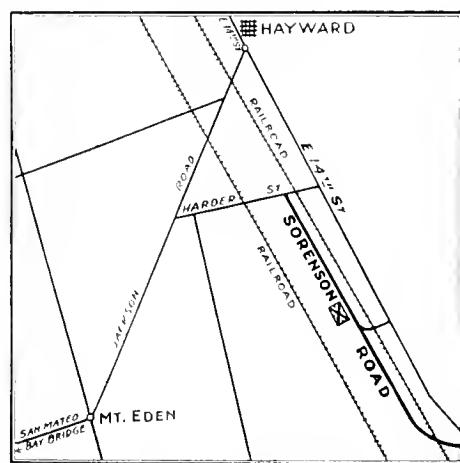
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Camellias Tree Peonies

TOICHI DOMOTO
"The Home of Distinctive Plants"
Sorenson Road
HAYWARD - CALIFORNIA

HOW TO REACH OUR
GARDENS



CAMELLIAS and TREE PEONIES

Introduction

THESE are our specialties, and matters pertaining to them fill the major portion of our first booklet. On the middle pages will be found illustrated a "Camellia Classification" for the purpose of helping to clarify the confusion that now exists in camellia descriptions.

We extend an invitation to plant and flower lovers, who are searching for that "something different" to visit "The Home of Distinctive Plants." We are proud of our place. We know you will be pleased with it. Something of interest every month, but a few **SPECIAL MONTHS ARE:**

- January—Camellias, Early Kurume Azaleas, Daphne.
- February—Camellias, Deciduous Magnolias, Daphne, Japanese Quince, Flowering Fruit Trees.
- March—Camellias, Tree Peonies, Flowering Trees, Wistarias.
- April—Tree Peonies, Camellias, Maples, Flowering Fruit Trees, Wistarias.
- May—Japanese Water Irises.
- October—Special Type Chrysanthemums.
- December—Evergreens.

Very sincerely yours,

TOICHI DOMOTO.

KANEJI DOMOTO.

THE TREE PEONIES

Tree peonies are one of the oldest plants in cultivation. Chinese records as early as 536 A.D. give them the title "The King of Flowers." The tree peony was introduced from China into Korea about 552 A.D. by the Buddhist monks. The eighth century finds them in Japan, where a steady improvement has been made on them by private fanciers. Lustre, size and flower character has been their goal, rather than doubleness which seems to have been the aim of the European breeders. England was probably the first European country to import the tree peonies from the Orient. This was in 1784 or 1786. The American Colonies were introduced to its beauties along in the early nineteenth century.

These early flowering peonies have a range of color that is quite complete—from pure white through all the shades of pink to deep red; from orchid to magenta; and even the yellows. Although exceedingly hardy in the dormant stage, they need protection after growth has started from the early spring frosts. A location that is protected from the prevailing winds with a background of dwarf to medium growing evergreens is ideal. The background of a herbaceous border is another place where the Tree Peony shows to advantage, either as a group or single specimen. Do not fail to allow at least eighteen to twenty-four inches of space around the plants.

Tree peonies differ from the well known herbaceous group in that the tops do not die down to the ground every season, but retain their short woody growth of about four inches. Thus a plant five to six feet tall has taken scores of years to attain its shrubby character. The name "tree peony" is not appropriate, but one of the errors which arise when the botanical names are translated to common everyday terms.

The transplanting of bare root plants in California is from October to February, and those from containers, any time. A season's good growth is required to establish the plants in the new location and flowers of large size should not be expected before the second season.

Dig the hole extra large when planting, as the peony is a gross feeder and rooter. The soil should be well drained and sweet. Use good garden loam enriched with bone meal and well rotted manure. Peat should be added also, as it is beneficial to root formation and moisture retention during the dry summer. Set the plants deeper than they were in the nursery row. In the case of two-year-old grafts on herbaceous roots, it is better to cover at least the two lower buds. The purpose of this is to help in the formation of own roots from the base of the buds. Plants grafted on moutan stock plants will have to be watched for suckers, which must be removed as soon as discernible. (Most of our younger plants are on herbaceous or moutan roots with suckering growth removed so that the latter precaution is necessary only with the large specimens.) A planting distance of four feet is recommended.

Keep the new growth staked up as the heavy flower buds are easily swayed with the slightest breeze and result in breaking the shoot from the old wood. Watering during the summer months is essential. A mulch of peat or well rotted manure is very helpful. Feed with bone meal and a nitrate fertilizer such as fish, blood or cotton seed meals soon after the flowering season and again in January.

A dormant spray of an oil spray such as Volek and (fungicide) Bordeaux is about all that is needed as preventives against insects or disease. If snails or slugs are evident in your garden, watch out for the new growth, as they seem to take a special liking for this.

Some of the varieties available are:

TREE PEONY

ABOKIU. Double deep crimson pink.
AKASHIGATA. Semi-double clear rose.
AKASHIJISHI. Double large clear pink.
ASAHI-NO-MINATO. Double large brilliant crimson.
BENI KAMADA. Double light lilac rose.

CHIYO KAGURA. Semi-double deep purple crimson.

DAIKAGURA. Very double deep pink, lighter at the tips.

FUGI BOTAN. Medium double wistaria color.

HANA KISOI. Medium double beautiful pink, ruffled petals.



At the top: Peonea Moutan Akebono

Lower left: Fugii Botan

Lower right: Souvenir de Professor Maxime Cornu

HANA-NO-MIKADO. Double deep rose pink.
IWATO KAGAMI. Medium double deep rose pink.
IWATO KAGURA. Very double deep carmine.
KAGURA JISHI. Huge double clear salmon pink.
KASUMI - NO - MORI. Semi-double large cherry pink.
KOI KAGURA. Double deep rose pink, very dark glossy.
KABA KASANE. Double beautiful vermillion red.
KASUMI-GA-SEKI. Very double huge clear pink, fringed petals.
MICHI SHIBA. Semi-double deep pink.
MOUTAN. Specie single vivid, purple red, all on own root.

NANIWAGATA. Semi-double vermillion scarlet waved petals.
NISHIKIGAWA. Medium double very clear pink, lotus flower.
RURIBAN. Semi-double magenta rose.
SAIGYO ZAKURA. Medium double white with pink base.
SHIKODEN. Very double purplish rose.
SHIN-JIU-NO-HIKARI. Single 12 petals, bright poppy scarlet.
SHIN KAGURA. Double large deep rosy crimson.
TENGOKU. Double rose pink.
TENJO-NO-MAI. Very double deep full pink.
TOBI-NO-HOGOROMO. Double flesh pink.
TOKAN JISHI. Very double clear beautiful pink.

TAMA JISHI. Semi-double soft flesh pink.
TAMA USAGI. Semi-double, white, blushed pink when opening.

TENJO-NO-HOMARE. Semi-double clear deep pink.

YAMATO BENI. Large semi-double soft violet, deeper center.

YACHIO JISHI. Very double flesh pink, large.

YORO NISHIKI. Double light and deep rose, tassled petals.

TRIOMPHE DE VANDERMAELEN. Enormous flowers with vivid violaceous pink petals.

BANKSI. Very heavy double light pink flowers with darker shades.

LUTEA HYBRIDS OF TREE PEONY

LUTEA. An interesting Chinese species with small flowers of a glistening buttercup yellow. About 3 inches in diameter.

SOUVENIR DE MAXIME CORNU. Hybrid of *P. Lutea* and *P. Moutan Ville de Saint-Denis*. Becomes a bush 3 to 4 feet high with

each stem carrying 2 or 3 full flowers 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Petals are deep yellow, heavily shaded orange salmon, and very crowded and wrinkled.

CHROMATELLA. Sport of *Souvenir de Maxime Cornu* and quite similar except that the flowers are of a pure sulphur color without any shade of salmon.

MME. LOUIS HENRY. Raised by Louis Henry from *P. Lutea* and *P. Moutan Queen Elizabeth*. The flowers are cup shaped, about 6 inches in breadth, and have 6 or more waved petals. The color is a mixture of carmine, buff and pink, shaded salmon, and coppery yellow, with purple markings at the base.

LA LORRAINE. Cross between *P. Lutea* and *P. Moutan* variety. Large full flowers of soft sulphur yellow with a salmon tinge when opening. The color becomes lighter and purer when fully bloomed.

SATIN ROUGE. Another hybrid of *P. Lutea* and *P. Moutan* variety. Exceedingly vigorous. The flowers are large and full and about 8 inches in diameter. Petals are satiny and broad, and of bright blood-red.

JAPANESE WATER IRISES

These May flowering irises are easy of culture. A richly fertilized medium to heavy garden loam with plenty of water during the growing season is all that it requires. Can be grown on the edges of pools; in boxes or pots in the pool itself with the crown just below the surface of the water; or in bog or herbaceous planting with other moisture and acid loving plants. Fertilize heavy after flowering and divide every three years for large flowers.

We have many fine varieties in our collection, some named and others under number due to a confusion of names. The petals are three, six or nine in number. Colors from white to deep blue and purple. Some pinkish purples, but no yellows.

List of Irises

No. 4. Wine purple, gold on lip, petals very wide. 6 petals.
No. 7. Clear purplish blue, gold lip, deep petaloid stigma. Broad 6 petaled.
No. 10. Light blue with white stripes and gold lip. Petaloid stigma light with blue tip. 6 petals.
No. 13. Blue, marked gold lip, petaloid blue. 6 petals. A true blue and gold combination.
No. 17. Large white with gold center. 6 petals.
No. 16. *Komochi guma.* Light navy blue, petaloid stigma, deep colored, 6 petaled. One of the best.
No. 20. Deep reddish pink, white stripes, gold lip. 6 petals.

No. 21. Light blue with gold lip, deeper petaloids. 3 petals.
No. 24. Vinous purple. 6 petaled.
No. 29. Mottled pink and white, gold lip, lighter petaloid. 6 petals.
No. 35. Purple with lavender mottle, gold lip, dark petaloid, very attractive. 6 petaled.
No. 36. Reddish pink, lighter toward edge, gold lip, dark petaloid. 6 petaled.
No. 38. White with gold lip. Pure white petaloid. 6 petals.
No. 39. *Zama no mori.* White ground with light blue penciling, yellow lipped. Three large crepe petals. One of the most delicate colored.
No. 40. *Koko no e.* Deep purplish red marked with gold stripe. 9 petaled. Medium height.

BOG PLANTS

GIANT MARSH MARIGOLD (*Caltha palustris gigantea*). This large buttercup-like golden flower is an improved form of the common marsh marigold. Growth is similar, but flowers are much larger.

DECIDUOUS MAGNOLIAS

These shrubs or small trees give us accent plants for Spring color. A well drained soil in a sunny position is well adapted for the best growth.

LILIFLORA NIGRA. The long upright candelabra like flowers are dark purple on the outside and lighter purple on the inside. When open they resemble an elongated cottage tulip.

LILIFLORA. Flowers are purplish pink with whitish pink on the inside. The shape is more cup shaped than the above.

KOBUS. The six narrow petaled flower is white. Grows into a medium tree.

STELLATA. This is one of the choicest magnolias for the smaller garden, as it is slow growing and flowers profusely even when small. The very fragrant flowers are star shaped, being formed of numerous narrow white to light pink petals.

ALEXANDRINA. Large cup shaped flower of delicate rose pink to white.

SOULANGEANA. Flowers light rose pink.

DWARFED TREES

These ancient looking plants of miniature size were at one time imported quite heavily from Japan. An embargo stopped all further imports by nurserymen as well as by the traveler who purchased the trees in Japan to bring back as souvenirs or gifts. Attempts were made by some of the nurseries in this country to replace this supply, but given up as it is a slow and costly process.

We now have a limited stock of the old original imported plants in the larger sizes, and some which are being grown for us locally. The latter range in age from five to fifteen years.

Junipers and pines comprise the majority of these dwarfed plants, with a few maples and quinces.



FLOWERING QUINCES (*Cydonia Japonica*)



DOUBLE FLOWERING QUINCE

DOUBLE FLOWERING QUINCE

The flowers of the Double Flowering Quince are bright scarlet red, slightly incurved and resemble somewhat the flowering peach. Blooms on scattered terminal clusters in fall and the heavy mass along the axils in spring. Growth is not heavily spined and well adapted for the small garden. Can be espaliered very effectively.

CYDONIA CONTORTA. A novelty type with branches which naturally grow hooked and irregular. Potted as illustrated it makes a nice flowering plant of dwarf japaenesque ef-

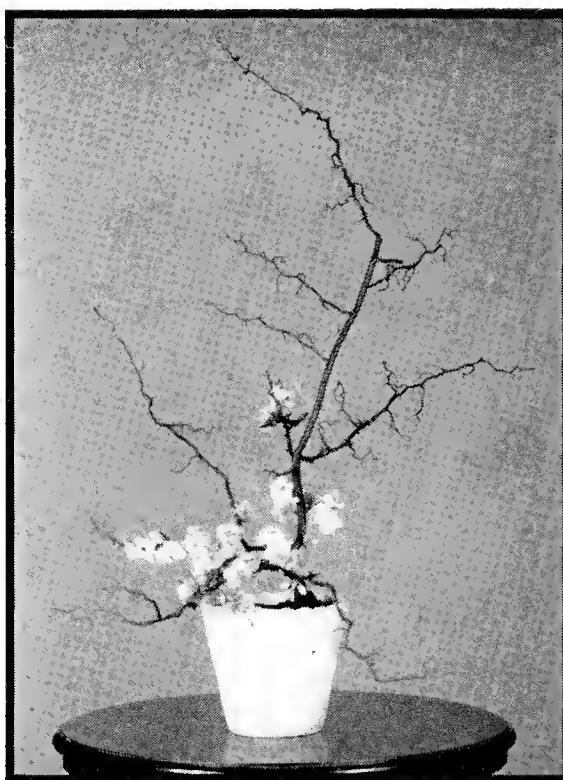
fect. Suited also for the rock garden. The flowers are white blushed pink.

COLUMBIA. Greenish yellow flowers, medium grower, late flowering.

WHITE. Early flowering pure white. Tall strong grower.

ORANGE. Large single cadmium orange. Late.

VALVAREDA. Late flowering variety which is bluish pink at opening, gradually deepening in color to deep rose as the flower gets older. Very strong growing.



CYDONIA CONTORTA

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BANANA SHRUB. (*Michaelia fuscata*.) An evergreen shrub with privet like glossy foliage. From late May to July, the plant has inconspicuous creamy yellow, maroon edged flowers about one and a half inches long. Its banana like fragrance will probably be the first indication of its flowering.

JAPANESE EVERGREEN OAK. (*Quercus cuspidata*.) Evergreen oak of medium growth suited for hedges or specimens. Allowed to grow untrimmed, it makes a loose informal growth with arching branches.

VARIEGATED EVERGREEN OAK. (*Quercus cuspidata aurea variegata*.) Very dwarf growing. Leaves variegated yellow and green, holding its color even in shaded places.

SILVER VARIEGATED OSMANTHUS. (*Osmanthus aquifolium argenteo marginatus*.)

The leaves of this compact growing osmanthus are like miniature holly leaves, for which it may be mistaken if seen for the first time. Will stand more drought than the hollies. The new shoots are especially attractive as they have a tinge of pink in addition to the silver and green.

KURUME AZALEAS. Dainty late winter and spring flowering group of evergreen azaleas. The tints are especially charming when used in a mixed border or fronting a planting of Rhododendrons.

HIMALAYA RHODODENDRONS. (*Rhododendron Frangrantissimum*.) Evergreen semi-hardy variety with large white very fragrant flowers. Growth is rather upright and irregular.

CAMELLIA CLASSIFICATION

As Based on the Form of Corollo by Abbe Berlese

PLATES COPIED FROM THE BOOK BY THE SAME AUTHOR

The corolla is (flower)	single	Has one row of petals. ex. <i>Camellia Aitonii</i>
	semi-double	Has only two rows of petals and some petaloid and natural stamens. ex. <i>Camellia Reticulata</i>
	double	Has several rows of intermingled petals with a center of fertile or apparently petaloid stamens. ex. <i>Camellia Derbiana</i>
	Full	Has sexual organs all transformed into complete or more or less perfect petals. ex. <i>Camellia Imperialis</i>
The corolla is	regular	All parts uniform, equidistant from common center. The whole symmetric and uniform. Flower may be single or have a great number of petals equal and overlapping. ex. <i>Camellia Alba plena</i>
	semi-regular	Has three or four rows of wide petals, doubled, center more or less regular and concave. ex. <i>Camellia Derbiana</i>
	irregular	Is formed of several dissimilar pieces, unequal between themselves. ex. <i>Camellia Imperialis</i>

The corolla type is further:

1. Simple
2. Anemoniform
3. Peony form
4. Rose form—semi-regular
5. Rose form—irregular
6. Ranunculiform
7. Warathiform or Pompon form

Example of Classification:

Double
Irregular
Rose



SIMPLE

Camellia Aitonii

- I. Simple—(ex. *Japonica*)—is one which has a single or at most two rows of petals, with distinct sexual parts.

2. **Anemoniform**—(ex. *Camellia Chandleri elegans*)—is one which has two or three rows of external petals and sexual parts more or less petaloid, forming an anemone center.



CAMELLIA CHANDLERII ELEGANS

3. **Peoniform**—(ex. *Camellia colvillii*)—is one which has two, three or four rows of wide petals and sexual parts transformed into complete and unequal shaped petals, forming a large tufted veering and convex center like in the officianale peony.



CAMELLIA POMPONIA PLENA



CAMELLIA ALBA PLENA

6. **Ranunculiform**—(ex. *Alba plena*, *Pink Perfection*)—is one which has a corolla regularly imbricated from the center to its circumference, center almost always concave and petals in opposition like that of the ranunculus.

4. Rose—semi-regular—(ex. *C. Derbiana*, *Rosa sinensis*)—is one which has plenty of exterior petals placed in three, four or five rows imbricated in places, an indefinite center, concave, and more or less full. Stamens more or less apparent.



CAMELLIA DERBIANA

5. Rose—form irregular—(ex. *C. variegata*, *Rex Batavia*)—is one which has diverse exterior petals, warped, curled up; or unequal, an uniform convex center.



CAMELLIA VARIEGATA PLENA

7. Warathiform or Pomponiform—(ex. *Camellia Waratha* *ancien*, *Vespucius*, *Hebra*, *Rubina*)—is one which always has the petals of the circumference in a single row or at most two rows. Sexual parts are almost all transformed into perfect petals, long, trim and laniferous, uniform and equal. Resembling a sphere or pompon.



CAMELLIA VESPUCIUS

The Camellia and Its Culture

This genus of exotic winter blooming shrubs or small trees has a very interesting history. It was named Camellia in honor of George Camellus or Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit who traveled in Asia and wrote a history of the plants found on his trips. A book written during the early Tokugawa Era (about 1630) in Japan lists over five hundred different varieties. About 1739, one finds these plants in Europe. From about 1830 to 1860, Camellias were being cultivated to a high degree in Europe and America. Berlese's Monograph, published in 1840 in France, lists over seven hundred varieties. Now in 1935, almost one hundred years later, the camellias are again in demand by plant lovers for garden and greenhouses.

The wax-like flowers of pink, white, red or variegated are set off by its luxuriant background of dark or light green foliage. The camellias can be had in bloom as early as October or as late as April, depending upon your choice. The height of the season is middle February.

For best success locate a place that is sheltered from the wind and where the hot rays of the summer sun are broken by either the natural shade of trees or artificially given by lattice work. Most of the plants are grown under lath or other shade in the nursery and the plants will have to be gradually sun tanned or they will sunburn.

A slightly acid soil is essential for good growth. As soils vary in their reaction according to locality, it is very difficult to give any hard and fast rules on the proper soil mixture. We use acid peat 1 part, well composted garden loam 4 parts (or a mixture of 1 part well rotted manure, 3 parts garden loam, and 1 part sand if the soil is very heavy.) Good drainage is necessary.

When planting the camellia, DO NOT REMOVE THE BURLAP as to do so may damage the roots. The burlap rots very readily. Water copiously, then stake and shade if needed. The flower buds are formed in late spring and develop during the summer and fall. It is important therefore to keep it well watered during that time. Garden Volck will take care of any of the insects, but a strong spraying of water on the plants whenever watering will keep off all these pests.

Camellias can be fed with bone and blood mixture or (cotton seed or mustard seed meal) or a complete commercial fertilizer. Fertilize soon after flowering and again in the fall, the last feeding lighter than the spring one.

CAMELLIA LISTS

White Varieties

AMABILIS. The pure white petals which are slightly ruffled at the tips, lie flat when open. The topping of golden stamens give the appearance of a miniature Matilaja poppy.

ABUNDANCE. A floriferous medium double of rose form type. Late.

APPLE BLOSSOM. This variety has a distinct fragrance of apple blossoms. The simple medium sized flowers are flushed when in bud, but on opening show a white interior with prominent yellow stamens. Foliage is quite narrow and pointed. Very bushy in growth.

ALBA PLENA. Ranunculiform full double. The large pure white flowers measure from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. The petals are very regular in arrangement. A good combination to use with Pink Perfection. Plants of medium growth. Early.

BIHO. A ranunculiform midseason bloomer. Slightly flushed with flesh and cup-shaped later opens flat.

HAKUO. Double ranunculiform. Medium sized flower. One of the latest to flower.

KAGIRI. Roseform regular. The flowers have a touch of cream in the center and tips of petals are slightly indented.

OTOME WHITE. A ranunculiform regular double. The half open flowers have a high crown center which later opens to show the golden yellow stamens. Midseason. Bushy in growth.

SHIRAGIKU. Roseform regular to ranunculiform depending on the season of bloom. At the height of bloom only a few flowers show stamens. (See color plate.)

SNOWDRIFT. A roseform regular semi-double. The petals are chalk white, stamens white with golden anthers. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, early midseason. Leaves are very glossy dark green.

SNOWBALL. Full peoniform. This flower develops very slowly, but when fully open it resembles a double white peony.

SUIBIGIN. A late blooming large ranunculiform flower. The buds of this variety always look brown as though they would not open. Petals occasionally streaked with light pink. Flower flexed back when open.

Variegated Varieties

AKEBONO VARIEGATA. Rose form regular of medium size. Petals are separated and stamens prominent. Ground is white, with pink stripes. Midseason. Strong grower.

AMABILIS VARIEGATA. Simple. The color is light rose with deep rose stripes. Stamens prominent. Habit of growth is spready.

HIKARI GENGI. Roseform regular. The ground color is light rose pink with deeper stripes, fading out to a lighter edge. Center of flowers interspersed with stamens. A very popular modernistic flower. (See color plate.)

LEWELLING VARIEGATED. Anemone-form regular. Flowers of medium size. Blush ground with medium pink stippling. Center petaloids same color.

DAIKAGURA VARIEGATA. Roseform irregular. An early flowering variety of bushy compact growth. A double deep rose with white spots. One of the most dependable bloomers. (See color plate.)

MATSUKASA (PINE CONE). Rose form regular. The flowers resemble open pine cones which accounts for its name. Petals long and narrow, rose colored with white blending spots. Free flowering.

MIKENJAKU. Simple irregular. A very large flowered deep rose with some petals spotted white. The center petals are irregular and veering. Leaves dark green.

MONJISU VARIEGATA. Roseform regular. Deep scarlet red with lustre. The variegation is in washing rather than in spots. The golden stamens are conspicuous among the petals. Dwarf compact grower.

OTOME VARIEGATA. Ranunculiform full double. The shape is very similar to Pink Perfection. White with light rose stripes.

SOMEGAWA VARIEGATA. Ranunculiform double. Edge of flower slightly cupped when opening, later flattening out. Pink ground with rose stippling and stripes near tips of petals. Not very bushy in habit. (See color plate.)

VARIEGATA. Ranunculiform, midseason. Lighter ground color toward center.

WAKANOURA VARIEGATA. Simple to roseform regular. White to light pink ground with deep red blotches and stripes. The leaves are bright green. A very changeable sort. Sometimes called Tricolor.

Red and Deep Rose Colors

BLACK PRINCE. Roseform regular. Color deep carmine red. Not extra large, but attractive because of its color which is the darkest in our collection. Not very free flowering when young. Strong grower.

DAIKAGURA. Roseform irregular. Same habit as the variegated but of clear deep rose red. Stock is limited.

ARAJISHI. Warathaform regular. A very deep scarlet red. The very full flower looks like a red carnation.

CLARKE RED. Ranunculiform regular. Medium late bloomer.

GILL RED. Ranunculiform regular. Deep rose red with tip of petals tipped white.

GOSHOGURUMA. Simple. Flower deep red, flattened out when open with a tuft of tassel like golden anthers.

HIKARI ROSE. Roseform regular. Same type as Hikari gengi from which it is a sport. Color deep rose pink.

HINOMARU. Roseform regular. Deep rosy red. Medium flower. Late.

HOSHIGURUMA (STAR WHEEL). Rose-form regular. Flower shape very similar to above. The plant is a very dwarf grower, but the flower is in proportion to the bush so that it makes a nice compact plant for pots.

HITOSUGI. Ranunculiform regular. Medium flower of rose red with the tips of each petal striped white. Late.

KIKUTOGI. Ranunculiform regular. Early flowering variety of good size. Clear red.

LEWELLING RED. Roseform regular to semi-regular. Deep rose shading to lavender when the flower ages. Large double.

MONJISU. Roseform regular. Deep rose red with golden stamens. Leaves bright and shiny green. Dwarf.

NAPA RED. Roseform regular. Bright red with deep stamens. Flowers late and of good size.

OTOME RED. Ranunculiform regular. A very floriferous rose of medium size. Plants are strong bushy growing. Late.

CHRISTMAS RED. Simple. Red with yellow stamens. A japonica type. Early.

WAKANOURA RED. Simple to roseform regular. The color is deep rosy red with prominent stamens. Leaves are sharply serrated and waved.

Pink Varieties

AKEBONO PINK. Roseform semi-regular. Light clear pink. Foliage dark green pointed and bushy in growth.

CHANDLERII ELEGANS. Anemoniform. Flowers of very large size, rose pink, with occasional spots on the petals and also among the tufted center petaloids. Midseason. All that the name implies; it is really elegant.

GRANDIFLORA ROSEA. Simple regular. Probably the largest camellia flower in the trade. Flowers often measuring 5½ to 6 inches. Clear Rose pink with petaloid and staminate stamens clustered in center. At times the row of stamens show no staminoids, but only the golden stamens. Of interest is the fact that the old foliage turn yellow and drop as soon as the new leaves have hardened sufficiently to carry on its functions. A favorite with everyone who has seen it.

DAWN. Ranunculiform regular. Blush pink, deeper center.

JAPONICA PINK. Simple. Light pink with stamens prominent.

FRENCH PEONY. Roseform regular. The flower on opening is anemoniform in appearance, but the petals soon separate to a looser type. Clear rose pink. Medium size and late.

JOHN LAING. Ranunculiform regular double. A beautiful light rose. Late. Bushy compact grower.

PINK PERFECTION. Ranunculiform regular double. This is the well known clear shell pink of very regular petals. Bushy grower, sets buds very heavily and should be disbudded if large flowers are desired.

PINK STAR. Roseform semi-regular. The flower is bright rose pink of delicate coloring. Stamens interspersed with petaloids. The outer row of petals are roundly pointed to give the star-like appearance. Dwarf grower. Midseason.

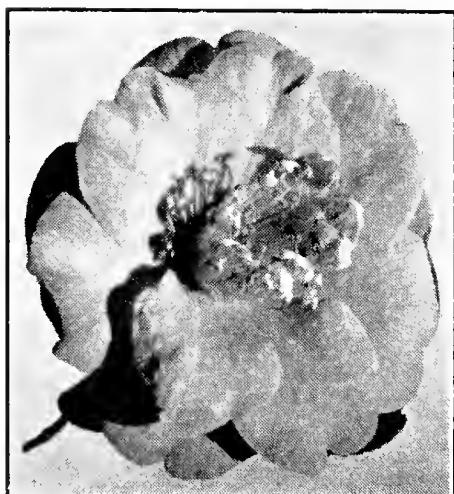
SARAH FROST. Ranunculiform. (Note this is not the Sarah Frost of the Southeast.) Flowers of immense size, not very floriferous when young, but well worth waiting for the clear rose pink double flowers.

KUMASAKA. Roseform to peoniform. Deep rose pink, stamens interspersed with petaloids. Full flower of very good keeping qualities and large size. Holds flowers erect so that one can look directly into its heart. We feel that it is the best in its color. (See color plate.)

PINK BALL. Peoniform irregular. The flowers of this variety are at first almost white, gradually deepening in color to a La France pink. Outer petals regular. Petaloids interspersed with stamens. Leaves delicate yellow green. (See color plate.)

Camellia Sasanqua Varieties

FUGI NO MINE. Roseform regular double. Pure white with yellow stamens. The fragrance is faint in the individual flower, but when the mass is in bloom in the garden one cannot help but notice its delightful fragrance. The growth when young is sprawly and the plant will have to be staked if a straight stemmed specimen is desired. Called by some the "climbing camellias." Early flowering.



GRANDIFLORA ROSEA

CONIFERS

WEEPING DEODORA. (*Cedrus deodora prostrata*.) An irregular prostrate growing deodora. Fine for the Japanese garden or as potted plants.

SENTINEL CEDAR. (*Cedrus atlantica glauca fastigiata*.) A type of the cedar *atlantica* which forms a narrow pyramid or column.

DWARF GOLDEN YEW. (*Taxus baccata pygmaea*.) Yews are slow growing, and this being a dwarf form it follows that a plant of seven years old is not more than 10 to 12 inches tall. Excellent for the rock garden.

OMOTO (*Rohdea japonica*)

An excellent foliage plant for the house. Resembles the sanseveria but lacks the upright stiffness. The flowers are borne among the leaves on short spikes and followed later by bright red berries which persist for a long time. Hardy outside in California.

It is not well known in this country, but has been cultivated and prized for several hundred years by the Japanese. It is reported that the Omoto or Mannensei (10,000 years of life) fanciers have paid as high as 1500 yen for a single small shoot of a rare variety. Many of the varieties are quite dwarf, and unsuited for our purposes.

MIYAKO-NO-JIO. Leaves 18 to 24 inches high. Green margined with narrow white stripe.

TAKA-KUMA. Plain green with the leaves ruffled down the midrib.

SO-SEKI. Plain green. Good strong grower.



OMOTO



PINK BALL
KUMASAKA
SOMEWA

HIKARI GENGI
SHIRAGIKU
DAIKAGURA